FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:27:48 ON 30 DEC 2009

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> e water/cn
E1 1 WATCON 1255/CN
E2 1 WATCON 130/CN
E3 1 --> WATER/CN
E4 1 WATER ((H2O)2)/CN
E5 1 WATER (D218O)/CN
E6 1 WATER (D2O1+)/CN
E7 1 WATER (DOT), HEAVY/CN
E8 1 WATER (DTO)/CN
E9 1 WATER (H17OH)/CN
E10 1 WATER (H214O)/CN
E11 1 WATER (H215O)/CN
E12 1 WATER (H217O)/CN

=> e
E13 1 WATER (H218O)/CN
E14 1 WATER (H2O1+)/CN
E15 1 WATER (HD16O)/CN
E16 1 WATER (HDO)/CN
E17 1 WATER (HDO1+)/CN
E18 1 WATER (HTO)/CN
E19 1 WATER (T218O)/CN
E20 1 WATER (T2O)/CN
E21 1 WATER (TOH)/CN
E22 1 WATER BLACK/CN
E23 1 WATER BLACK 100/CN
E24 1 WATER BLACK 100L/CN

=> e water,heavy/cn
E25 1 WATER, UNDECAMER/CN
E26 1 WATER, UNDECAMER, RADICAL ION(1-)/CN
E27 0 --> WATER,HEAVY/CN
E28 1 WATER-14O/CN
E29 1 WATER-15O/CN
E30 1 WATER-17O/CN
E31 1 WATER-17O ION(1+)/CN
E32 5 WATER-17O, COBALT COMPLEX/CN
E33 1 WATER-17O, COMPD. WITH BARIUM CHLORATE (1:1:2)/CN
E34 1 WATER-17O, COMPD. WITH ETHANEDIOIC-17O4 ACID (2:1)/CN
E35 1 WATER-17O, COMPD. WITH ETHENE (1:1)/CN
E36 1 WATER-17O, COMPD. WITH GLYCYLGLYCYL-L-VALINE (2:1)/CN

=> e water, heavy/CN
E37 1 WATER, EICOSAMER/CN
E38 1 WATER, EICOSAMER, RADICAL ION(1-)/CN
E39 1 --> WATER, HEAVY/CN
E40 1 WATER, HEAVY (D217O)/CN

E41 1 WATER, HEAVY (D218O)/CN
E42 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O)/CN
E43 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH ALUMINUM CHLORIDE (6:1)/CN
E44 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH ALUMINUM SULFATE (ALH(SO4)2) AND GUANIDINE (6:1:1)/CN
E45 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH AMMONIUM LITHIUM TARTRATE-O, O-D2 (1:1)/CN
E46 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH AMMONIUM SODIUM TARTRATE-O,O -D2 (4:1)/CN
E47 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH BARIUM HYDROXIDE (BA(OD)2) (1:1)/CN
E48 1 WATER, HEAVY (D2O), COMPD. WITH BERYLLIUM SULFATE (BE(SO4)) (4:1)/CN

=> s e5-e8, e15-e17
1 "WATER (D218O)"/CN
1 "WATER (D2O1+)"/CN
1 "WATER (DOT), HEAVY"/CN
1 "WATER (DTO)"/CN
1 "WATER (HD16O)"/CN
1 "WATER (HDO)"/CN
1 "WATER (HDO1+)"/CN
L1 5 ("WATER (D218O)"/CN OR "WATER (D2O1+)"/CN OR "WATER (DOT), HEAVY "/CN OR "WATER (DTO)"/CN OR "WATER (HD16O)"/CN OR "WATER (HDO)" /CN OR "WATER (HDO1+)"/CN)

=> s e40-42
1 "WATER, HEAVY (D217O)"/CN
1 "WATER, HEAVY (D218O)"/CN
1 "WATER, HEAVY (D2O)"/CN
L2 3 ("WATER, HEAVY (D217O)"/CN OR "WATER, HEAVY (D218O)"/CN OR "WATE R, HEAVY (D2O)"/CN)

=> file Biosis Biotechno Biotechds CAplus Pascal
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 58.78 59.00

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=> s L1 or L2
'CN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L3 13224 L1 OR L2

=> deutter? or D2O or (heavy water) or 2H or H2
L4 468708 DEUTTER? OR D2O OR (HEAVY WATER) OR 2H OR H2

=> cell# or cellular
L5 11473650 CELL# OR CELLULAR

=> viab? or living or dead or death or apopto? or live
L6 2083263 VIAB? OR LIVING OR DEAD OR DEATH OR APOPTO? OR LIVE

=> spectra? and (Raman or IR or infrared or (infra(w)red) or "FTIR")
L7 631980 SPECTRA? AND (RAMAN OR IR OR INFRARED OR (INFRA(W) RED) OR "FTIR

=> L3 and L4
L8 9007 L3 AND L4

=> l5 and L8
L9 1072 L5 AND L8

=> l5 and L6
L10 1002301 L5 AND L6

=> L9 and L10
L11 56 L9 AND L10

=> L7 and L8
L12 1012 L7 AND L8

=> (L9 or L10 or L11) and L12
L13 44 (L9 OR L10 OR L11) AND L12

=> L7 and (l8 or L9)
L14 1012 L7 AND (L8 OR L9)

=> l14 and L11
L15 0 L14 AND L11

=> L5 and L6
L16 1002301 L5 AND L6

=> l16 and L14
L17 0 L16 AND L14

=> L4 and L7
L18 19468 L4 AND L7

=> L16 and L18
L19 28 L16 AND L18

=> L4 and L5
L20 57455 L4 AND L5

=> L19 and L20
L21 28 L19 AND L20

=> L6 and L21
L22 28 L6 AND L21

=> dup rem L22
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L22
L23 16 DUP REM L22 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> L6 and L21
L24 28 L6 AND L21

=> Dup rem L24
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24
L25 16 DUP REM L24 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> L25 and pd<20031222
L26 3 L25 AND PD<20031222

=> d bib abs L26 1-3

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1985:437783 BIOSIS
DN PREV198580107775; BA80:107775
TI IR SPECTROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE GEL TO LIQUID-CRYSTAL PHASE TRANSITION IN LIVE ACHOLEPLASMA-LAIDLAWII CELLS.
AU CAMERON D G [Reprint author]; MARTIN A; MOFFATT D J; MANTSCH H H
CS STANDARD OIL RES CENT, CLEVELAND, OH 44128, USA
SO Biochemistry, (1985) Vol. 24, No. 16, pp. 4355-4359.
CODEN: BICHAW. ISSN: 0006-2960.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB The temperature dependences of the IR spectra of H2-labeled plasma membranes of live A. laidlawii B cells and of the isolated plasma membranes demonstrate that the profiles of the gel to liquid-crystal phase transitions are very different. At temperatures within the range of the phase transition, the live mycoplasma is able to keep the fluidity of its plasma membrane at a much higher value than that of the isolated plasma membrane at the same temperature. The difference is particularly pronounced at and around the temperature of growth. Live A. laidlawii, grown at 37.degree. C on a fatty acid depleted medium supplemented with myristic acid (C14:0), pentadecanoic acid (C15:0) or palmitic acid (C16:0), are highly fluid; i.e., at the temperature of growth, the fractional population of the liquid-crystalline phase is 95-100% at 37.degree. C, whereas in the case of the isolated plasma membranes the fractional population of the liquid-crystalline phase at 37.degree. C is only 58% (C14:0), 36% (C15:0) or 38% (C16:0).

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2009 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

AN 2002-18243 BIOTECHDS
TI A new binding motif of Arf protein is involved in binding of Arf and Dm2 to induce formation of beta-strand assembly of Dm2 and is useful to find new compounds for the treatment of cancer or predisposition to cancer; involving vector-mediated recombinant protein gene transfer and expression in host cell for use in cancer therapy
AU KRIWACKI R; BOTHNER B; LEWIS W
PA ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL
PI US 20020045192 18 Apr 2002
AI US 2001-956425 19 Sep 2001
PRAI US 2001-956425 19 Sep 2001
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 2002-507238 [54]
AN 2002-18243 BIOTECHDS
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - The amino acid sequence of the Arf motif which binds to Dm2 to induce formation of Dm2 beta-strand assembly, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The MAIN CLAIM is for a peptide consisting of the sequence Arg-Xaa-Phe-Xaa-Val-Xaa-Xaa-Xaa-Arg (sequence I) is new.INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (i) a fusion protein comprising a peptide consisting of sequence I; (ii) a peptide or fusion protein consisting of two segments of an Arf protein, where each segment consists of sequence I; (iii) a peptide or fusion protein consisting of residues 235-259 of the 491 amino acid sequence fully defined in the specification (sequence II); (iv) a peptide of fusion protein comprising amino acids 275-289 of sequence II; (v) a peptide or fusion protein comprising amino acids 235-259 and 275-289 of sequence II; (vi) a composition comprising two segments of an Arf protein chemically joined via a non-peptide linkage, where each segment comprising sequence I; (vii) identifying a compound that can induce the formation of beta-strand assembly of Dm2, comprising contacting the compound with Dm2 or its inducible fragment and determining if Dm2 or its fragment is induced to form a beta-strand assembly; (viii) a compound identified by the above method which is not a peptide comprising five or more consecutive amino acids comprised by a natural protein; (ix) identifying a compound that can enhance the rate of beta-strand assembly of Dm2 induced by Arf, comprising contacting the compound with Dm2 or its inducible fragment and Arf or its inducible fragment, and determining the rate of formation of beta-strand assembly; (x) identifying a compound that can inhibit the formation of beta-strand assembly of Dm2, comprising contacting the compound with Dm2 or its inducible fragment and Arf or its inducible fragment, and determining the rate of formation of beta-strand assembly; (xi) identifying a compound that can induce the formation of supramolecular assemblies comprised of beta-strands of Dm2, comprising contacting the compound with Dm2 or its inducible fragment and determining if the Dm2 is induced to form supramolecular assemblies comprised of beta-strands of Dm2; (xii) a compound identified by the method in (xi) which is not a peptide comprising five or more consecutive amino acids comprised by a natural protein; (xiii) an antibody raised against a peptide comprising sequence I or residues 235-259 or 275-289 of sequence II, preferably a humanized antibody; (xiv) inducing apoptosis in a cell by administering the above antibody; and (xv) designing a compound that is predicted to mimic the ability of Arf to induce the formation of beta-strand assembly of Dm2,

comprising: (a) generating a computer model of a structure of Arf-Dm2 complex based on the amino acid sequences of the portions of Arf and Dm2 involved in the Arf-Dm2 complex and on the circular dichroism and Fourier Transform Infra-red spectra obtained for the Arf-Dm2 complex, and (b) designing a compound to bind to Dm2 as Arf does using the computer model of the surface of the Arf-Dm2 binding complex, and optionally(c) organically synthesizing the compound (d) contacting the synthesized compound with Dm2 or its inducible fragment, and (e) determining if the Dm2 has formed a beta-strand assembly.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred methods: Determination of beta-strand assembly is performed by circular dichroism methods, nuclear magnetic resonance, Fourier Transform Infra-red spectroscopy, where the fluorescence of a native tryptophan of Dm2 is monitored or where Dm2 is labeled with a fluorescent probe. Determination of supramolecular assemblies is preferably by size exclusion. The Dm2 is preferably Hdm2 having sequence II and the inducible fragment preferably comprises amino acids 235-259 or 275-289 of sequence II, the H2 segment.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Formation of Dm2 beta-strand assembly.

USE - A compound that can induce beta-strand assembly of Hdm2 in a cell is used to treat cancer or predisposition to cancer, particularly where the patient has tumor cells characterized by a lack of sufficient Arf activity to induce cell cycle arrest and/or apoptosis, but which still retain functional p53. The antibody is used to treat a patient with a tumor that contains cells characterized by having functional Arf, functional Hmd2 and functional p53 (claimed). The invention is also used to find compounds that mimic, enhance or inhibit Arf-induced formation of beta-strand assembly of Dm2.

EXAMPLE - No example of isolation or preparation of the claimed molecules, or carrying out the claimed methods is given. (22 pages)

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2002:254835 CAPLUS
DN 137:13421
TI Evaluation of microcrystalline silicon films deposited by ultrafast thermal plasma CVD
AU Chae, Yongkee; Ohno, Hiromasa; Eguchi, Keisuke; Yoshida, Toyonobu
CS Dept of Materials Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan
SO Materials Research Society Symposium Proceedings (2001), 664(Amorphous and Heterogeneous Silicon-Based Films), A4.4.1-A4.4.6 CODEN: MRSPDH; ISSN: 0272-9172
PB Materials Research Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB This research is the 1st attempt at applying thermal plasma CVD (TPCVD) for the ultrafast deposition of Si films for solar cells. A conventional deposition process of Si films, such as plasma-enhanced CVD (PECVD), is capable of a max. deposition rate of .apprx.5 .ANG./s and it takes a relatively long time to deposit an intrinsic layer. A novel ultrafast deposition approach using dc-radiofrequency hybrid TPCVD is reported. The extreme improvement of stability, controllability, and cleanliness of the process enabled the deposition of microcryst. Si films

at the ultrafast rate of over 1000 nm/s, which is .apprx.2000 times faster than that by conventional CVD. Also, a min. defect d. of 7.2 .times. 1016 cm-3 was achieved by post-treatment of the film in 2 torr H2/Ar plasma. Monte-Carlo simulation and step coverage anal. suggested that the precursor is an .apprx.1 nm cluster with a sticking probability of .apprx.0.6. The success of this research will lead to the development of com. viable technol. in a roll-to-roll system in the near future, and will fundamentally change the established concepts of Si deposition technol.

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